

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

NUMBER 48

The IRON COUNTY REGISTER is Published every Thursday, by ELI D. AKE.  
At One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
1 Square 1 week, \$1.00 1/2 column 1 year, \$35  
1 Square 2 weeks, 1.50 1/2 column 1 year, 60  
1 Square 3 weeks, 2.00 1/2 column 1 year, 100  
Yearly Advertisers have the privilege of two changes without additional charge.  
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**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
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WHERE she displays a fine assortment of Millinery goods, Ladies' Head-dresses, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Fancy Hats, Trimmings, &c.; also, the celebrated Health Cures and Shoulder Braces. She will be pleased to have her friends call and examine goods.

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PRACTICE in all courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

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Pays prompt attention to collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri; to settlements of estate and of partnership accounts; business at the Land Office, purchase and sale of mineral lands, and all law business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveyances at his office.

**DR. A. S. PRINCE,**  
**DENTIST,**  
Ironton, Missouri.  
TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patients.

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PROPRIETOR  
**Ironton Tonsorial Saloon,**  
Shop in the Academy of Music Building, Ironton, Missouri.  
Hair-Cutting and Shaving Done in City Style.

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**Boots and Shoes**  
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**  
Hand Made Sour Mash, Sweet Mash, Blended Whiskies, Cognac, Gins, Wines, Champagnes, &c.  
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**SAVING BANK,**  
ST. LOUIS.  
Capital \$2,000,000!

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**GET THE BEST!**  
The Light Running "DOMESTIC."

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GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Debility, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this powerful remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.  
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MOULDINGS and BALUSTERS, both sawed and turned; FLOORING and CEILING, WEATHERBOARDING, and SCOTIA SIDING, tongued and grooved, and DRESSED FINISHING LUMBER, constantly on hand.  
Give us a trial, and we guarantee satisfaction. We compete with St. Louis prices.  
[45-47.] **BALDWIN BROS.,** Ironton, Mo.

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P. S.—A live agent wanted in every town. Write with references.

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Etc., Etc.

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Has just received a large Stock of Saddler's Goods, and is now prepared for the Spring Trade.

**DON'T FORGET IT!**

**ALL WORK WARRANTED, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES!**

All who need goods in my line will do well to examine my new stock.

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Metallic and Wood Burial Cases and Caskets of all Sizes and Styles, Ready Trimmed and Finished in Ten Minutes' Notice.

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HEARSE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.  
Church and Society EMBLEMS of all Descriptions.

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Rooms One Door South of Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton.

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**Depot Restaurant,**  
North Main Street, Ironton, Mo.

ALSO, DEALERS IN  
**Family Groceries.**

**EVERYTHING WARRANTED FRESH, PURE.**

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A combination of Potassium and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

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**Judge Emerson's Address.**

From the Cape Girardeau papers we take the following excellent notices of the recent address of Judge J. W. Emerson, of Ironton, delivered before the Southeast Normal School:

At an early hour the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, as all were eager to hear the Judge deliver one of his admirable addresses. The subject was "Mind and Matter and Their Relative Influence," and was handled in a masterly manner. The Judge is of a philosophic cast of mind, and he treated his theme in a new and fascinating way. It is impossible to give a synopsis of the address, as that would give a faint idea only, and would be an injustice to the speaker. To be fully appreciated, such an address must be heard or read. We understand that this, with other productions of Judge Emerson, will appear in permanent form, and in that event, we all will be happy to speed a few hours with Emerson. He is one of the scholarly gentlemen of Southeast Missouri, and his addresses are always held in high esteem.—*Courier*.

Briefly, the address was a philosophical one, presented in a logical, serious manner, and exhibited the vast depth of thought possessed by the eminent Judge. To a reasoning, thoughtful person, the address was certainly interesting and instructive, while to an indifferent, thoughtless being it might prove to be wearisome. The delivery of the address occupied a little over an hour's time, and at the close the proposition to extend a vote of appreciation was unanimously carried, the entire audience rising.—*Cash Book*.

Judge Emerson has long enjoyed in this section of the country, and we may add, throughout the State, a high reputation as a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments outside and beyond his professional standing as a lawyer of eminence and ability. His address on "Forces and Influences" showed that he not only possesses literary culture of a high order, and an ornate diction, but that he is also a profound and original thinker. In his address he outlined not only the physical laws that are constantly affecting all material relations, regulating the motions of the vast systems of worlds rotating in the fencible fields of space, and whose magnitude, in all their limitless splendor and magnificence, the poverty of the human imagination only permits us to form dim, faint and imperfect conceptions, but he also with marvelous skill delineated the subtle laws of thought and the motive powers of intelligence. He showed how the great thoughts of the mighty Greek intellect quickened as with an electric current, the mind of the world to-day, and demonstrated that, as matter was indestructible, so any spark of thought that sentinelled from the brain went on forever, working through all time its mission for good or evil. The peroration of Judge Emerson's address was not only graceful and elegant as a display of what is sometimes called word painting, but was characterized by dignity of thought and a profound study of the subject he so ably discussed.—*Democrat*.

**A Good Record.**  
[From the American Journal of Education.]  
Missouri has been, and is yet, misunderstood and misrepresented, both at home and abroad. We are sure, if the editorial fraternity of the State will publish the facts—if our people at home and abroad will, when occasion offers, set forth the facts—the tide of denunciation may be turned, and Missouri will stand an even chance, at least, with other States, to secure the capital and immigration pouring into the Southwest.

We ask the attention of the editors of Missouri to the following official statements of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. Shannon, who says:  
That our State has been grossly misrepresented as to her attitude toward public education, does not admit of question by those who are informed of the facts of her history. It is represented, upon one hand, that she is indifferent, and, upon another, that she is hostile to this great vital interest and popular cause. Yet nothing is hazarded by the statement that, notwithstanding her grievous failures to accomplish what ought to be done, and what no good citizen can cease to desire and labor for, she stands among the foremost, if she is not first, of the States in her devotion to the cause of popular education and the provisions made for its maintenance.

The constitutions of 1820, 1835 and 1875 all make this subject one of first importance, and guard the public school funds with zealous care, while the constitution of no State contains more liberal provisions for popular education than the constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875.

Not a sentiment inimical to the cause can be found in any of her statute books for the sixty years of her existence. No political party has been in the ascendancy in all her history which has arrayed itself against free schools, and her Governors, from 1824 to the present time, have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education.

In 1829 she established a general school law and system, and in 1833 she dedicated one-fourth of her revenue annually to the maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely as the people of any State, and much more liberally than the people of a majority of the States. In the amount of her available and productive permanent public school funds, she surpasses every State in the Union, with the single exception of Indiana; and if those funds had been managed as the constitution and laws require, it is demonstrable that to-day she would have the largest in the Union.

The State of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of 16 cents on the hundred dollars of taxable values, and does not permit a local tax exceeding 25 cents on that amount. The State of Missouri levies a tax of 5 cents, and permits a local tax of 40 cents, without a vote of the people, or 65 cents in the country districts and \$1 in cities and towns, by a majority of the tax-payers voting.

We need no efficient County Superintendents, as Dr. Shannon has constantly urged. We need such editorial help from all the papers in the State as shall set the public mind aflame on this matter of the education of the masses. We need facts, arguments, data and conviction, so that our Senators and Representatives in Congress can meet and refute the slanders so constantly reiterated from one end of the country to the other as to the hostility of Missouri to the public school question.

Of Mr. William Kerrigan, the new general superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Little Rock Democrat says: "Mr. Kerrigan is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, a model for the young men of Arkansas. He is a practical engineer, and this, combined with his general intelligence, gives him a peculiar fitness for the position. He took a position with the Iron Mountain Company during the construction of the main line, many years ago, and continued along until he got to the top. Then he resigned and made a tour of the West, taking in California. Six or seven years ago he returned, and was appointed roadmaster of the Arkansas division by Col. E. L. Dudley, who had charge of the division at that time. He was soon after promoted to the superintendency of the Cairo division, and only a short time since was made superintendent of the Arkansas division. Now we see him general superintendent of the Iron Mountain road, way up at the top of the ladder. He is as modest a railroader as he is successful, and is deserving of all his success."

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Congress having appropriated ten thousand dollars for the erection of a monument over the remains of Thomas Jefferson, propositions are renewed to remove the remains to Charlottesville, Richmond, or Washington. It would seem sacrilegious, however, in view of the expressed wishes of the illustrious statesman, to remove the remains from their present resting-place. At Monticello Jefferson spent the last years of his life; there he died, and there, in obedience to his desire, he was buried, beside his wife, daughter, and a devoted early friend. No other spot as appropriate could be selected, and the proposed removal should be discountenanced.

The Rev. Father Cuddihy forbade the Grand Army post at Milford, Mass., to enter the Roman Catholic cemetery on decoration day. He wrote as follows: "I entirely disapprove and differ from your mode of honoring our Catholic dead by putting a penny's worth of cotton bunting on their graves. You get \$100 a year from the town. Why not then have solemn mass and service according to Catholic usage for the Catholic soldier who has fought his last fight, and has passed from your jurisdiction to that of the Church that prays for his soul?"

The snake story season has opened and a Cape county man gets in the first blow for Southeast Missouri. The snake he tells about was 23 feet four inches long, had a head 11 inches across, and in the bulge of his body was 20 inches in diameter. When killed his snakeship's interior compartments were swelled out with a hog and a dog—the latter animal the property of the man who tells the story. It's a pretty fair specimen of a snake story. Next.

Vanderbilt owns \$300,000,000 in hard cash; Keene, Gould, and a couple of others follow with something like \$100,000,000; while several dozens of citizens boast of possessing from ten to twenty-five millions. We're not a Communist, but are of opinion that if ever a time for dividing can come it has now "arriv."

The national debt was reduced \$10,375,000 during the month of May, and the reduction for the present fiscal year ending June 30 will have been about \$150,000,000. At this rate the entire interest-bearing debt will disappear in less than eight years.

According to department statistics the wages of farm laborers since 1879 have increased 21 per cent in the Eastern States, 14 per cent in the Western and 13 per cent in the Southern States.

**From "Farmer."**

**A GLOOMY VIEW OF AGRICULTURE IN ILLINOIS—RAINS, FLOODS, THE ARMY WORM, AND SHORT HELP.**

MURRAYVILLE, ILL., June 4, 1882.

*Ed. Register*—It is a very unpleasant task to have to be continually croaking, or writing bad news, but it does seem as though the Fates were against us here. Not a year has passed since I was constantly singing a refrain of drought and scorching heat, and now I am forced to the other extreme, and compelled to record a succession of cold rains and destructive floods. Surely we have not the right kind of politics here, or Heaven would not be so hard on us. Without such weather, however, the chinch bugs could not be held in check, and, as it is, there are millions of them yet alive. But, while passing Syria, Charybdis looms ahead, and the army worm, fostered by the same weather that destroys the chinch, is making its appearance here and there, and in some places is doing much damage.

Lately we have had to import from Europe the commonest articles of food, such as cabbages, beans, potatoes and bacon, so that while the country is already empty, the present prospect is worse than gloomy. There is certainly something wrong somewhere, for no country in the world, taking into account area and soil, produces as little as we do; and if every man, woman and child of our fifty millions got all they ought to have to eat and to wear, we should have nothing left to export, even in the best of years. This is not a very flattering statement of our condition, but it will bear putting in a pipe and smoking, and I can give the reason why it is true.

Our public roads have been sadly out of repair ever since last autumn, and now are worse than ever. Your correspondent is a road supervisor, and knows too well whereof he affirms. There has not been time between showers to get crops in, and farmers could not be gotten out, even if the roads had been fit to work. The little that could be done has been lost, for the most part, and on Friday night, June 2, bridges that had stood many a flood were carried away. Crops in bottom fields were swept away with the loose ground they were planted in; fences suffered worse than ever, while cornfields were turned into lakes, where flat and undrained.

Some corn has been plowed twice, but grass and weeds are getting it down badly. Most has not been plowed at all, much plowed up, and a good deal not planted yet. Underdrained prairie seems to be doing best, as clay lands have washed or been beaten down so that corn can scarcely get through.

Harvest is nearly here, and in the press and crowd of work, with so few hands, farmers are nearly demoralized. Yesterday morning I met a neighbor, who, in quitting work the evening before, had left a wagon, a pair of double harrows, a marker and a log-chain too near a stream, and all but the wagon-bed, which was landed in a field a mile or so down stream, were not lost.

To any of my old neighbors and friends in Missouri who may be looking this way with a view of bettering their circumstances I would say, don't come here unless you have plenty of money to buy and improve with. I say improve, because, while most of the land here is in cultivation, few farms have proper or even decent accommodations for raising, saving and feeding the crops. The price labor has to pay to get at the soil here is all that can be made off of it except a hard living, one year with another. So poor men had better stay away or go elsewhere.

**FARMER.**

**Philosophy and Religion.**

I cannot conceive why we should be so much troubled by the apparent conflict between science and religion. What is science? what, religion?

Do we not know that, in the early development of the human intellect, man could but conceive ideas of his senses; and the most far-reaching of these being the sight, he very naturally thought that, in seeing what to him appeared to be the source of all light, he beheld the source of all good. In other words, he thought he contemplated the face of the Great Father when he but blinked and staggered back from a glance of the brilliant sun.

But as science advances, and with it true religion—not small-fry sectarianism, nor still smaller fry of bigotry, nor yet smallest fry of intolerance—then may we hope to realize the unity of the two, Science and Religion.

W. J. H.